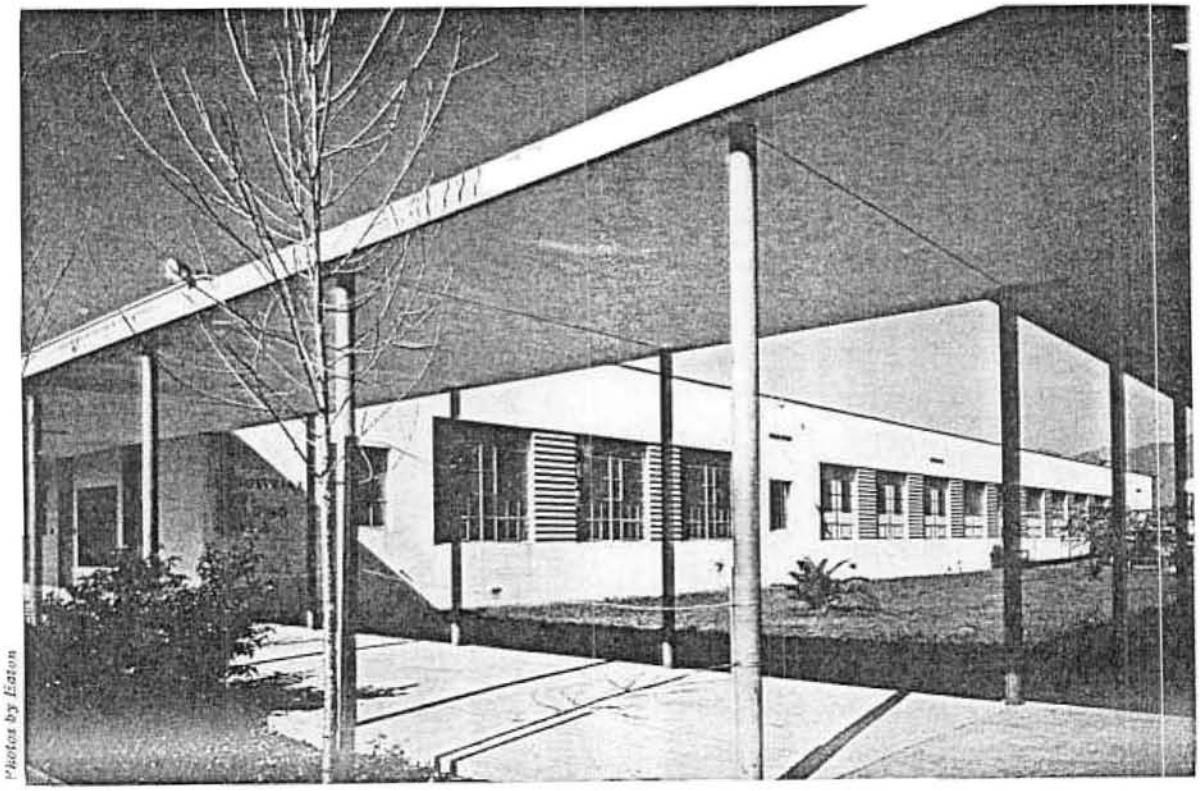
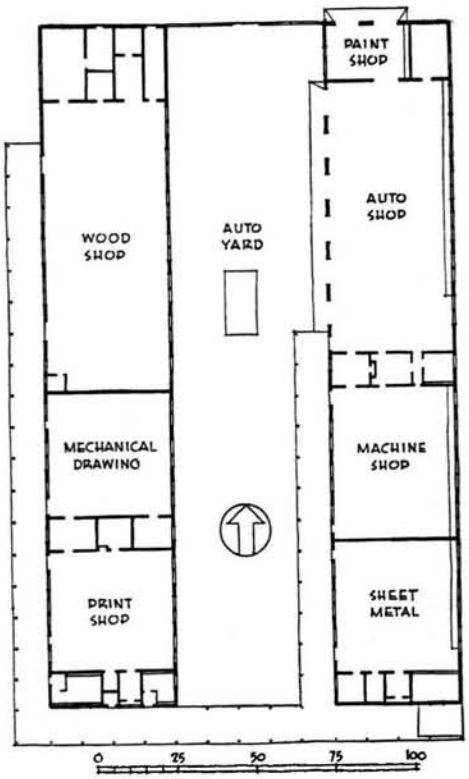
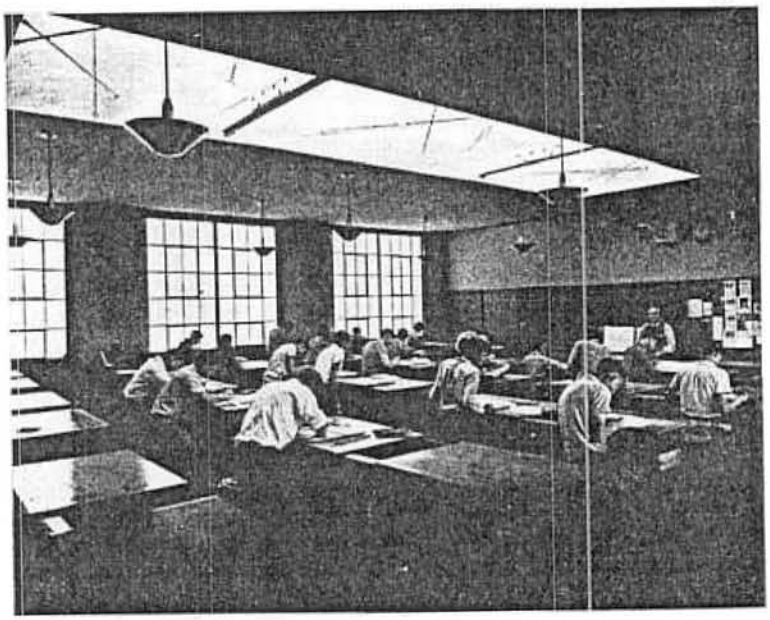


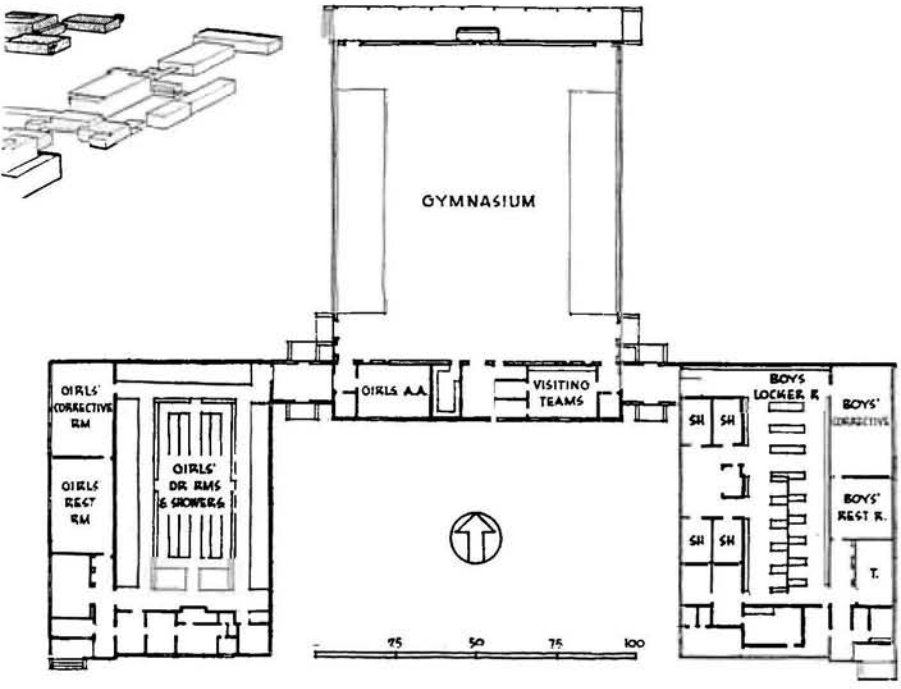
Photos by Eaton

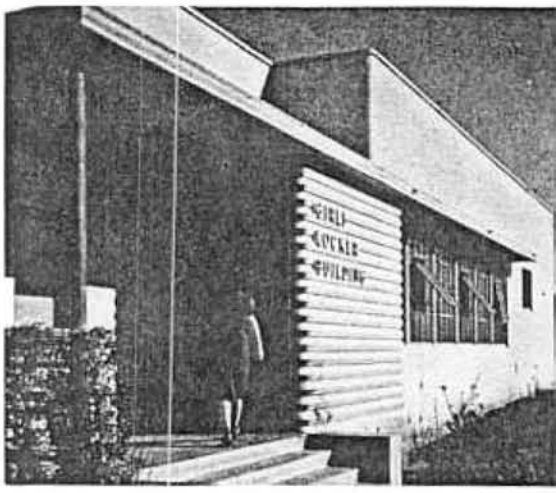


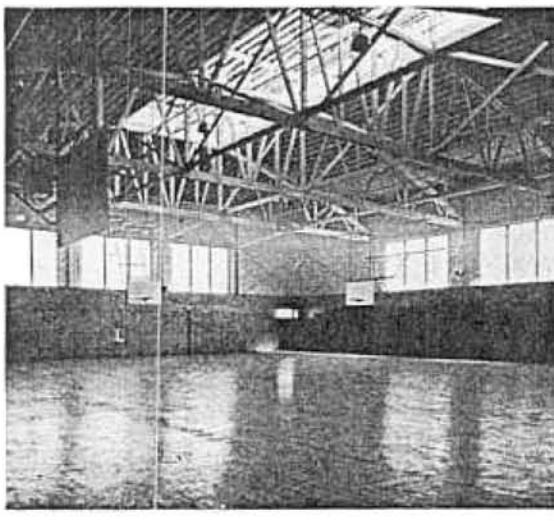


INDUSTRIAL SHOPS

THE TWO BUILDINGS for the school's Industrial Arts Department are located on the north side of the plot directly across from the Administration Building. Special requirements of the educational program dictated the provision of unusually large units. Each is 40 by 428 ft. in area. The buildings are daylighted by both wall windows and skylights. In the east building are auto, machine and sheet metal shops. A print shop, a wood shop and a mechanical drawing room occupy the building on the west. Space on the plot is reserved for proposed future additions—an additional shop building, an Agriculture Building, and a bus garage.

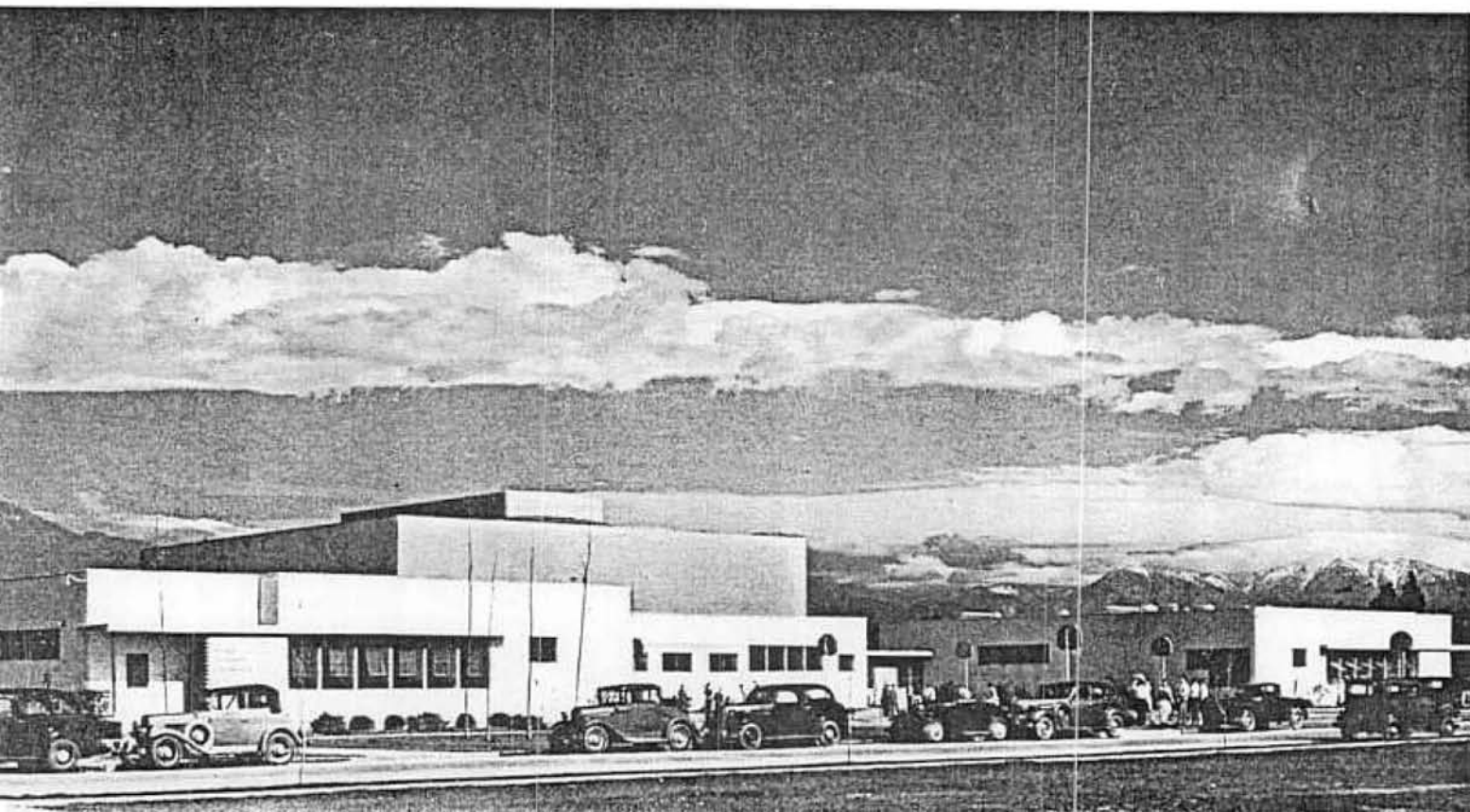


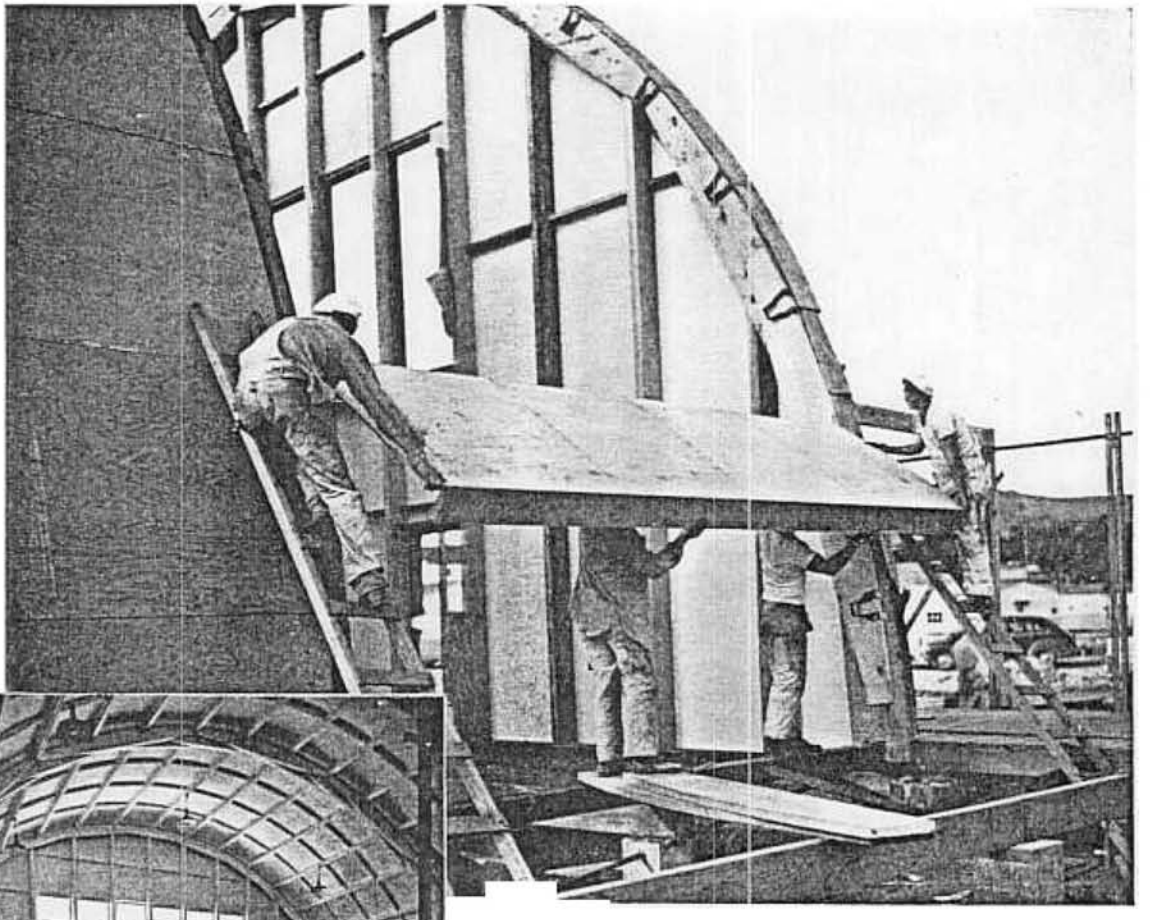


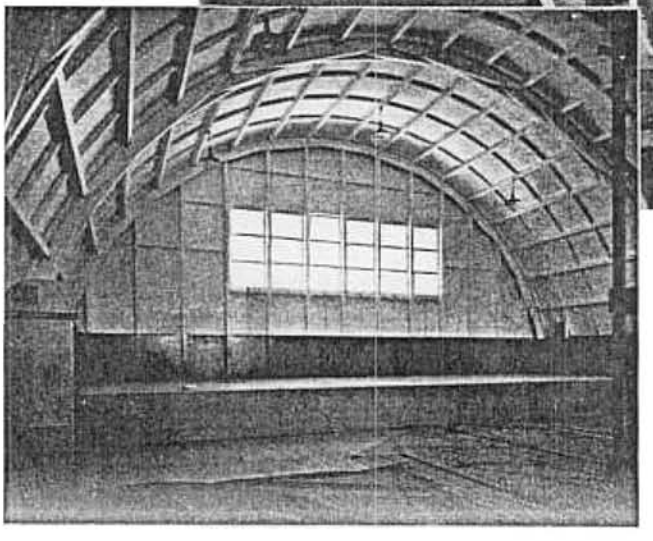


GYMNASIUM

ANOTHER INSTANCE of economical planning to come within the budget is the Gymnasium building, located on the north side of the site. A single large gymnasium floor serves both boys and girls. Locker and shower buildings flank the gymnasium at either side; special dressing-room facilities are provided for visiting teams. Between the gymnasium and the shop buildings (see facing page) is space for six tennis courts. Behind each of the locker-room units is a volley ball court. A track field and baseball diamond occupy the entire eastern end of the school plot.





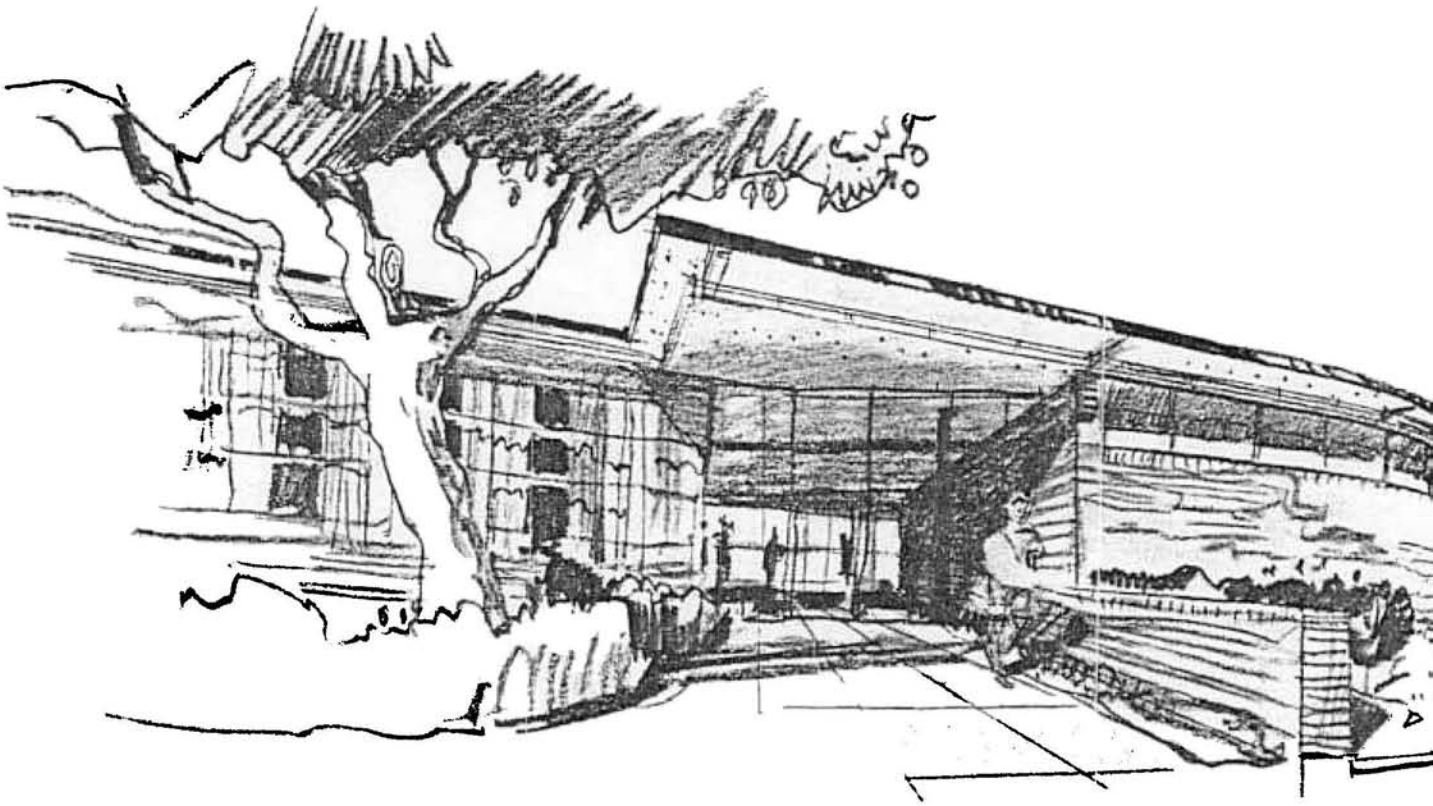


DEMOUNTABLE SCHOOL

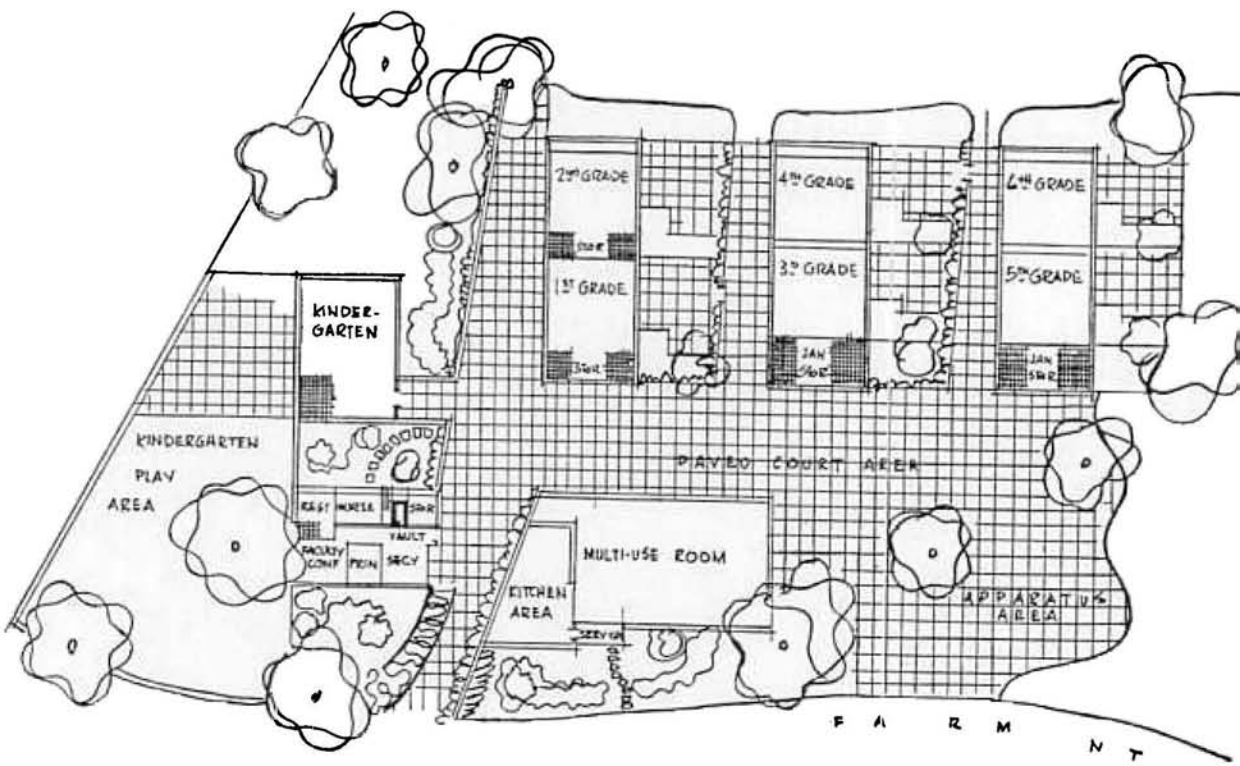
PREFABRICATED SCHOOL FOR FWA, PACIFIC BEACH, SAN DIEGO, CALIF. FRANKLIN & KUMP, ARCHITECTS

A single sheet of plywood, fabricated with roof members, forms a roof panel for the auditorium-gymnasium. Roof is semi-circular, with arch-rib trusses

For wall panels two sheets of plywood are used, on 3/4 by 2 5/8 in. framing. Panels are shop fabricated for quick assembly on the job, and for demountability



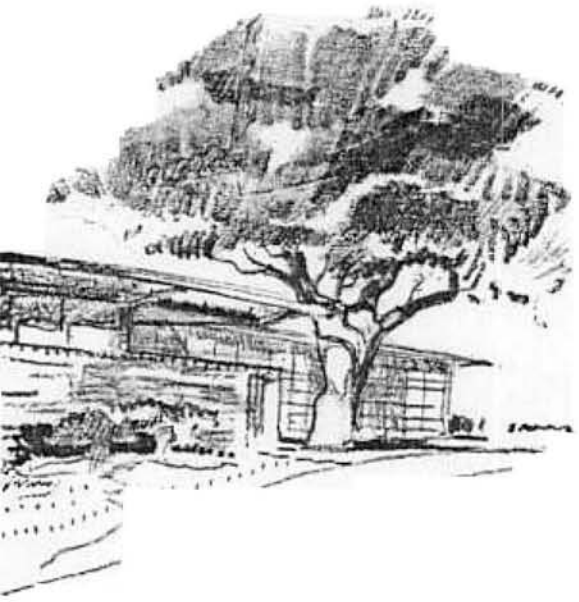
Fluid open planning of units for school and neighborhood



SAN CARLOS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, CALIFORNIA

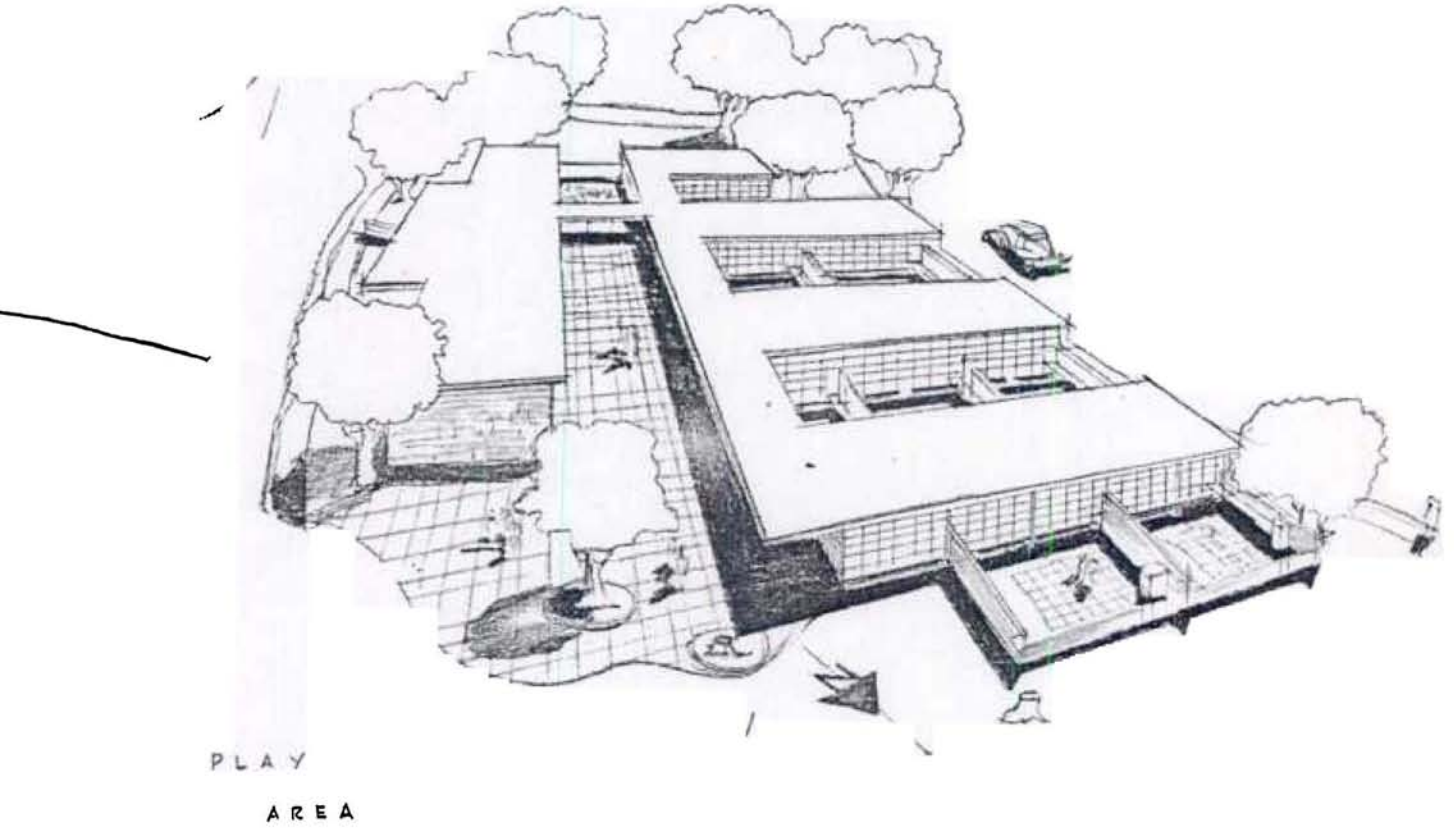
Proposed plan, "Scheme F"

Ernest J. Kump Company, Consultants and Architects



THIS is a particularly expressive example of the kind of fluid planning which the skilled modern architect is able to achieve by means of strictly modular design and structure. The elements for neighborhood use are handily grouped at the entrance, with the needed combination of accessibility and isolation.

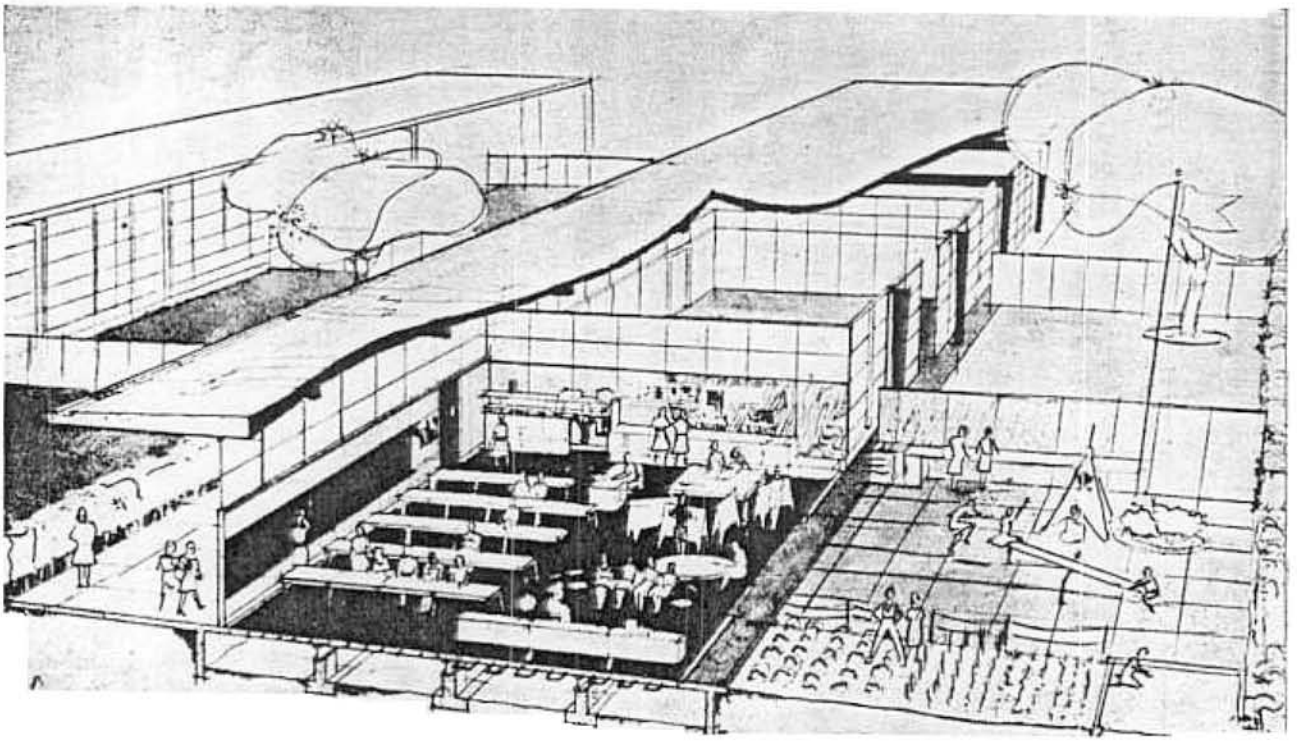
Each wing or unit is conceived as an open loft space; all windows, walls, end walls, and interior partitions are

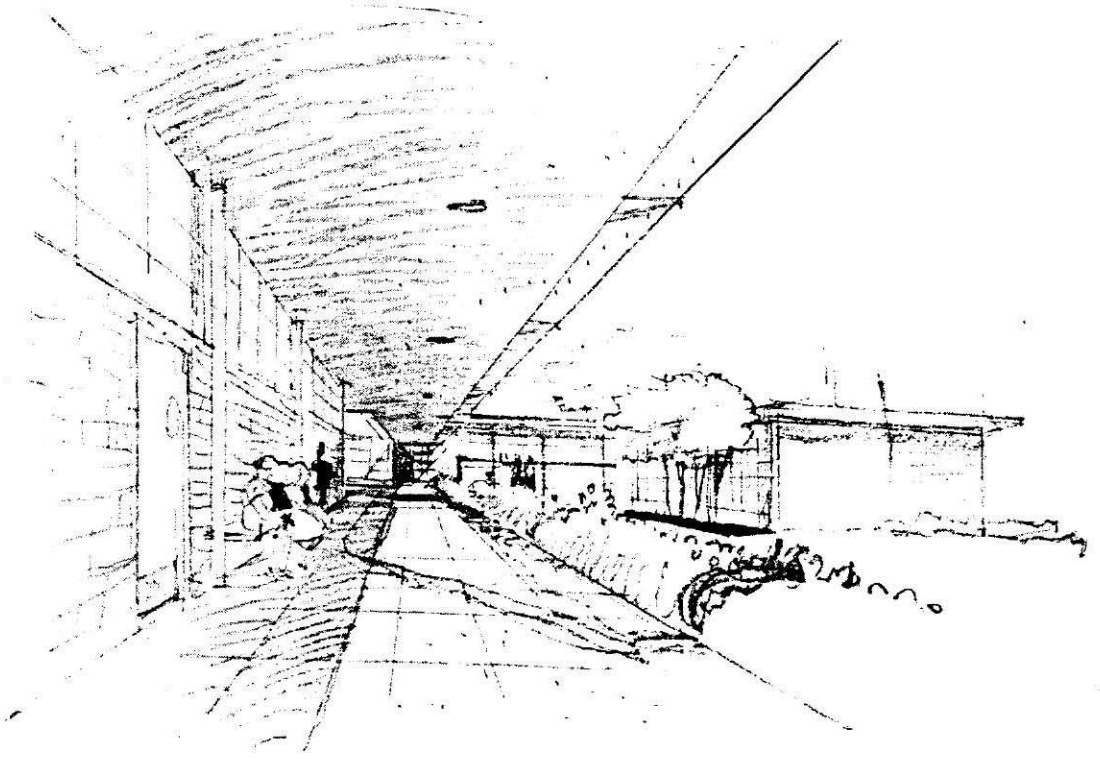


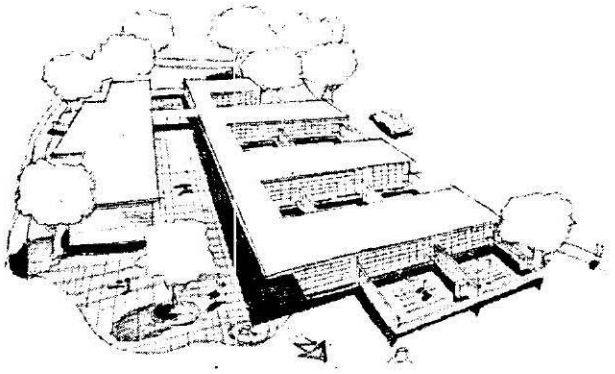
light and non-structural. Floor and ceiling are covered continuously throughout the length of the wing before partitions are set, to avoid need for patching when there are changes. These partitions are based on the universal 4-foot module and are screwed in place. Door and window panels are interchangeable with them.

Radiant heating is continuous through the floors, so that no problem arises when partitions are changed. One or two small hot water units supply each wing.

Plans on right-hand page suggest the many variant arrangements that can be made with the single classroom type shown below in cut-away section

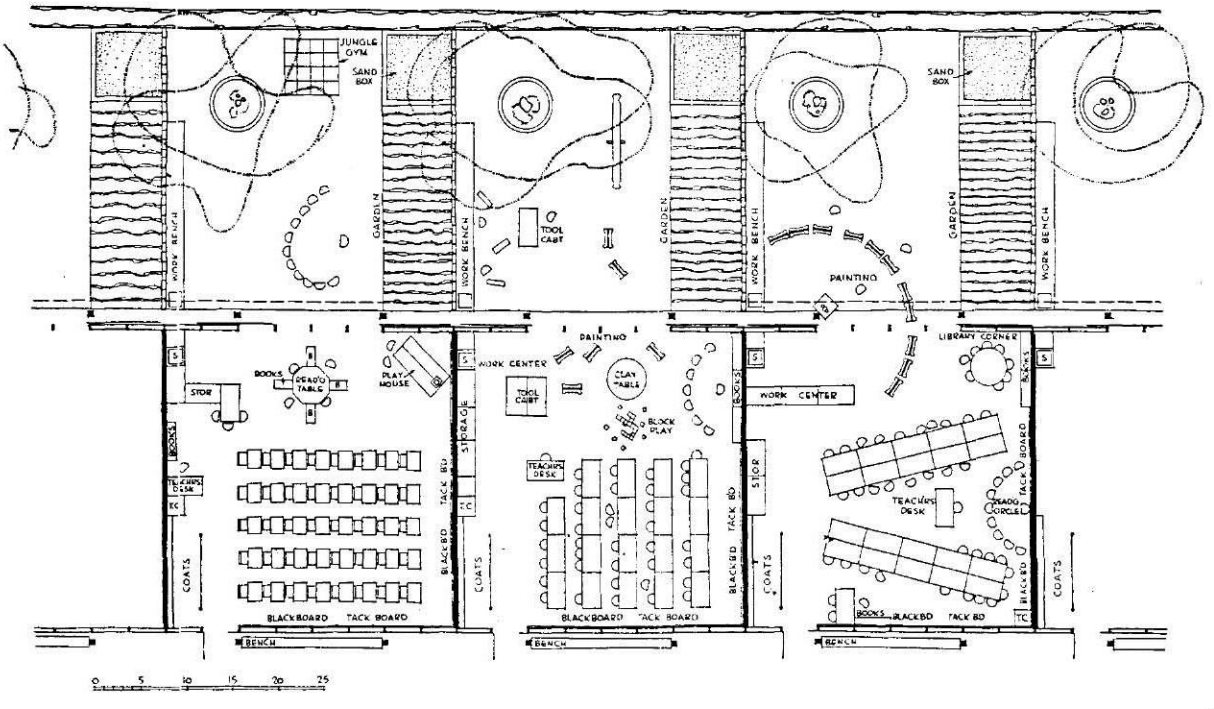




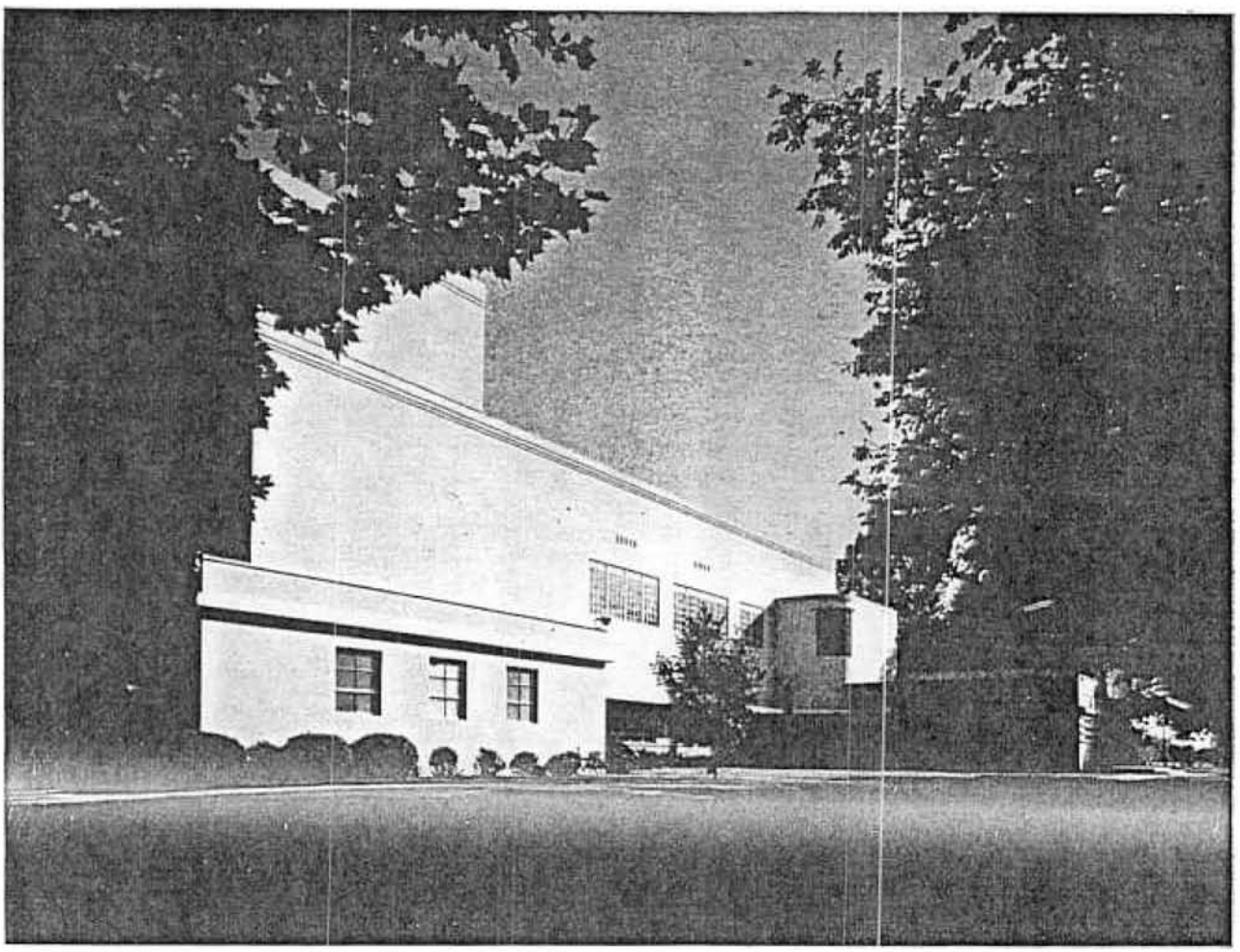


THE view at the top of this page shows the passage which runs past the lower grades toward the entrance. The nursery unit is to the right. On the opposite page is seen the main longitudinal passage. In this school there is carried forward the development of the square indoor classroom with attached square outdoor classroom. The latter is arranged so as to include an individual garden strip along one side and a work bench along the other. Trees are used for shade, but in other schemes now under development the architects have used overhead canopies set on posts to shade the work bench.

Classroom storage is by means of interchangeable, flexible, easily movable units, illustrated in "Time-Saver Standards," on page 437.



COMMUNITY AUDITORIUM AS NUCLEUS OF SCHOOL

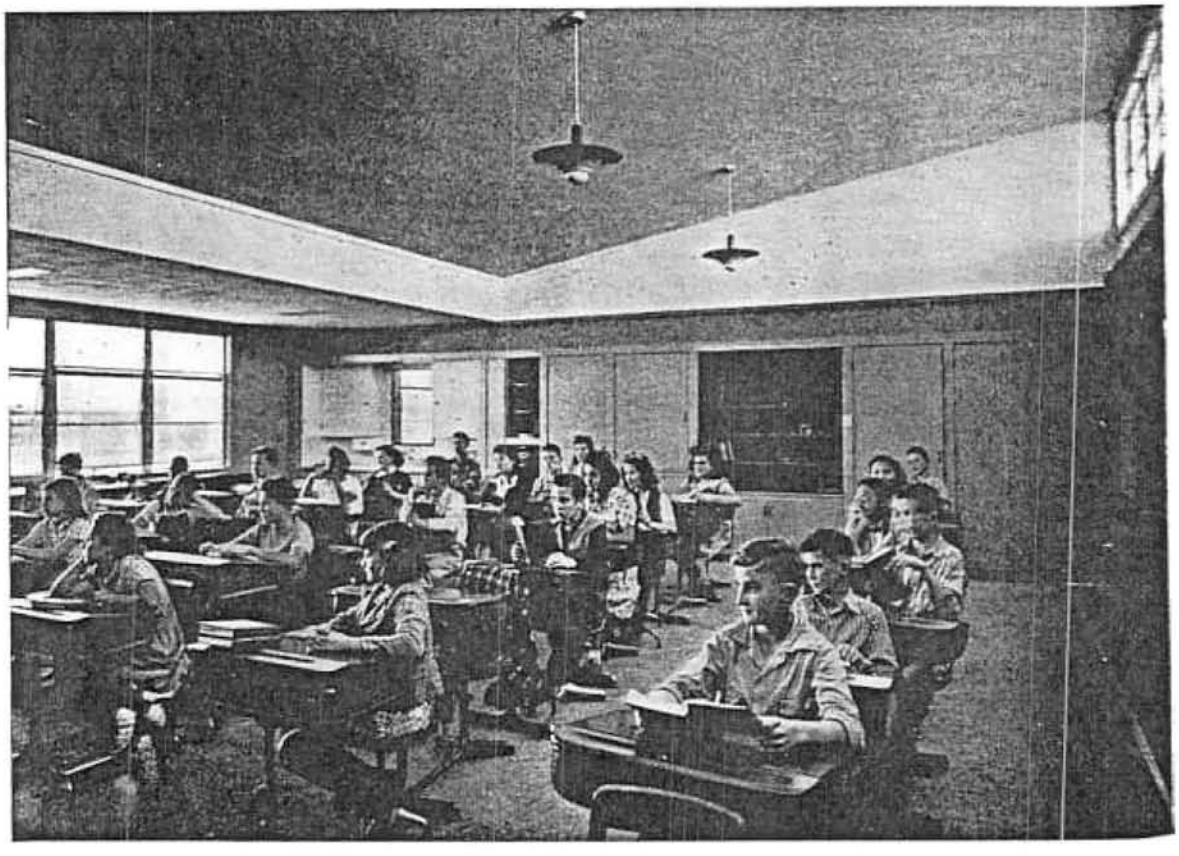


Roger Sturtevant photos

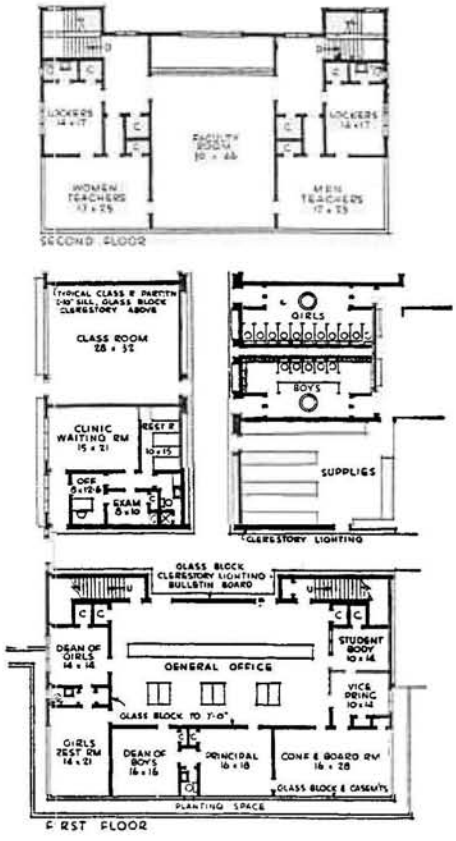
Delano Joint Union High School, California

Frank Wynkoop and Associates, Architects and Engineers

IN the current enthusiasm for community planning, the process of rebuilding this high school was turned around so that the community unit came first, combining an auditorium and cafeteria. The auditorium seats 900 on the ground floor, and another 400 seats will be added on a future balcony. The stage is fully equipped, has a counterbalance system and an overhead grid, is served by a property room and no fewer than six dressing rooms. The cafeteria, seating 400, runs full-length of the auditorium on one side. A combined heating plant will be used for the whole unit as well as for the academic wing to be added soon. In the auditorium, down-draft warm air is diffused through ceiling anemostats equipped at the same time for indirect lighting; mushroom ventilators under auditorium chairs provide air recirculation. Construction is of reinforced concrete and steel. Exterior color is beige.

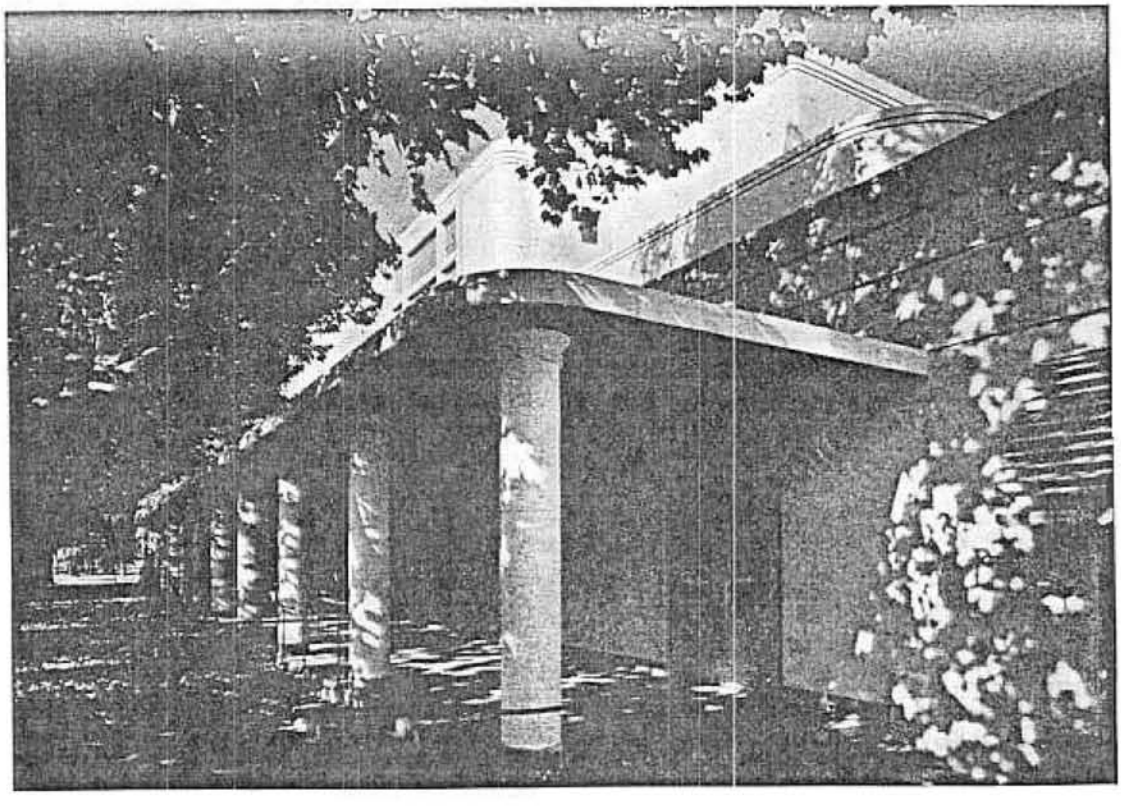


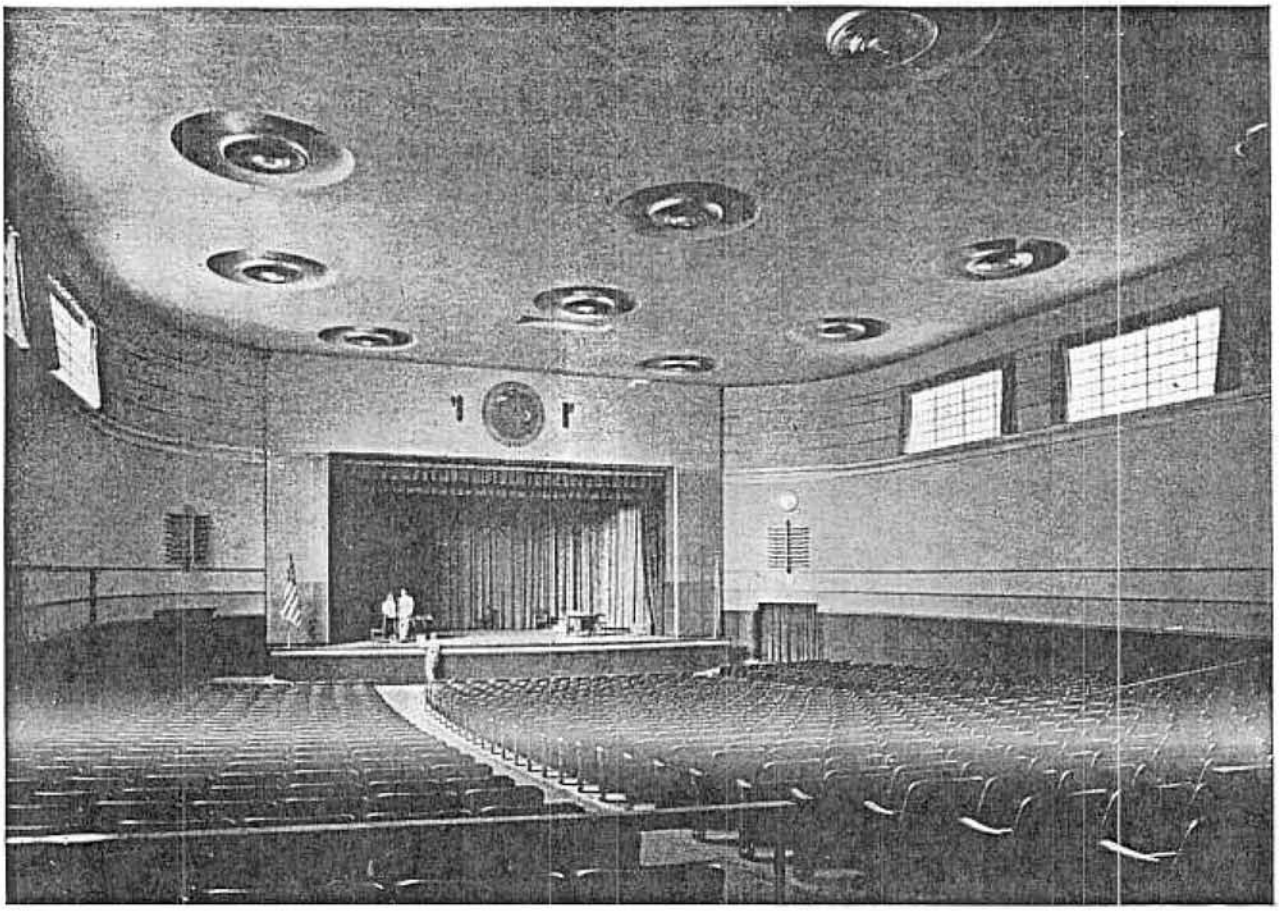
The classroom seen above faces north, that below faces south, from the central corridor. Both have the same general clerestory lighting, but differently arranged The southern window, below, is protected by an exterior sunbreak



Above, administrative unit enlarged

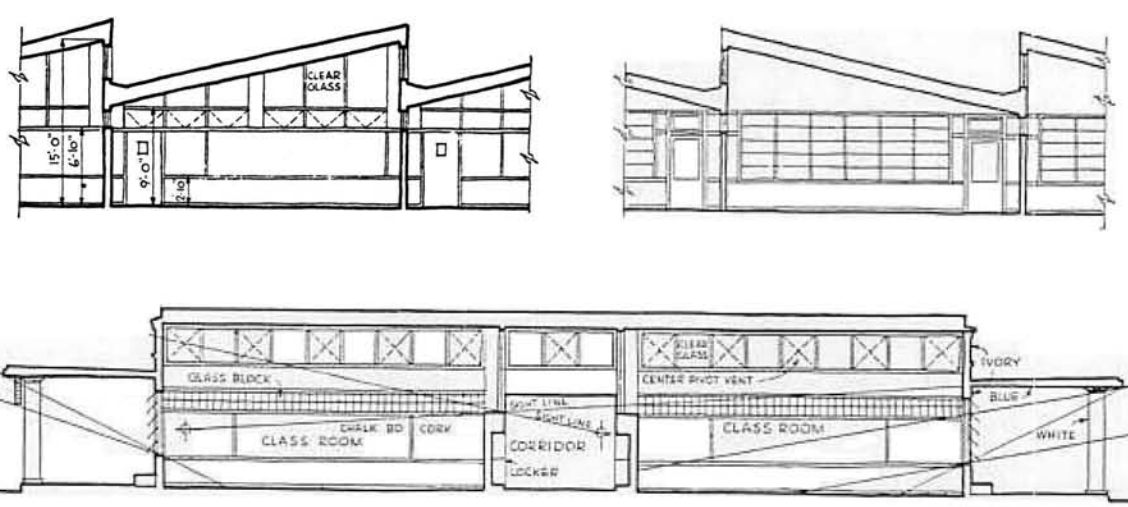
Proposed academic building, shown in plan above, forms a court flanking the existing auditorium, to be balanced by another court on the other side. Building exterior is beige, columns are white, soffit is blue



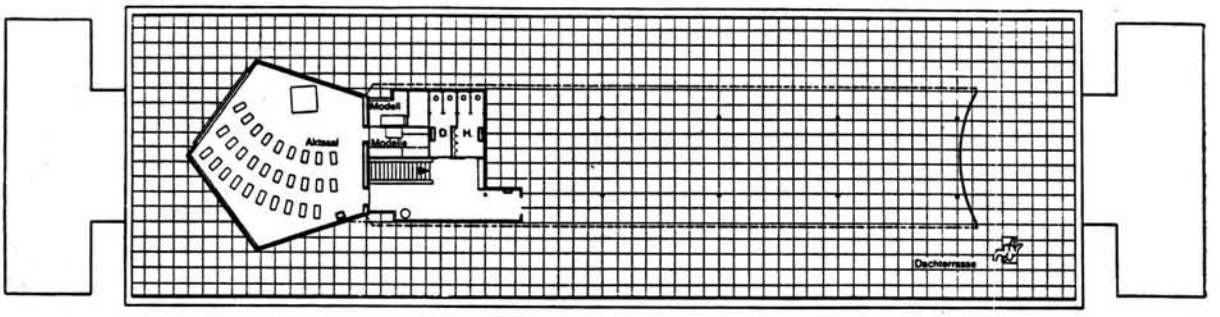


Anemostats diffuse warm air and contain lights. Dado is hard wallboard; walls, acoustic plaster; ceiling, sand-finished plaster

A VERY UNUSUAL school building system is indicated in the plans and sections on these two pages, representing proposed additions to the Delano school. The reasoning behind the use of transverse sawteeth, running across the corridor as well as the classrooms, is given by the architect himself in an article on page 90 on the art of daylighting. Apart from this reasoning, there is considerable interest in the quiet and conservatively charming appearance that can be given to such radical expedients, as indicated by the view across-page of an existing part of the proposed all-surrounding colonnade. It has an important function in subordinating the light from side windows, which serve for ventilation and view.

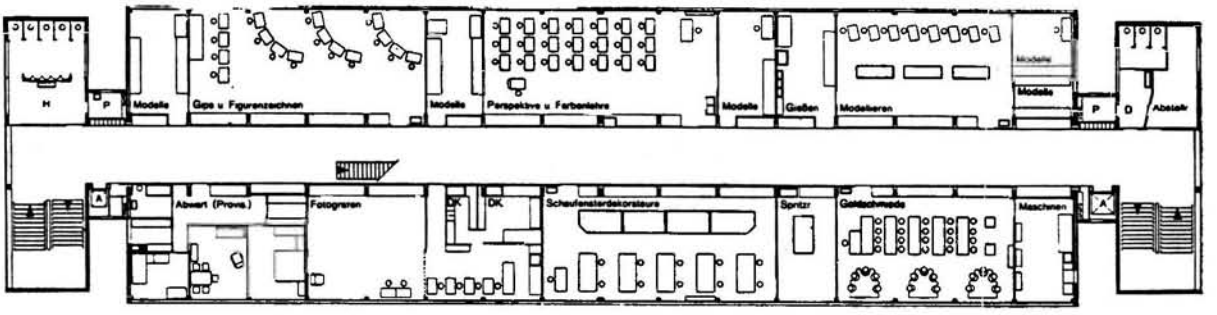


All heavy shop work of the vocational school is grouped in one open area in the lower building, a one-story structure at a considerably lower level. The main building with its shallow, well-lighted areas, houses the lecture and study rooms and laboratories. Plans below are ground floor, roof and two representative classroom floors of the main building. Conspicuously absent are "typical" classrooms; each space is laid out and furnished for its particular activity. The variety of activities for a single school is amazing—including shops for tailors, upholsterers, steam fitters, tinsmiths, goldsmiths, carpet makers, shoemakers, butchers, bakers, carpenters, hair dressers



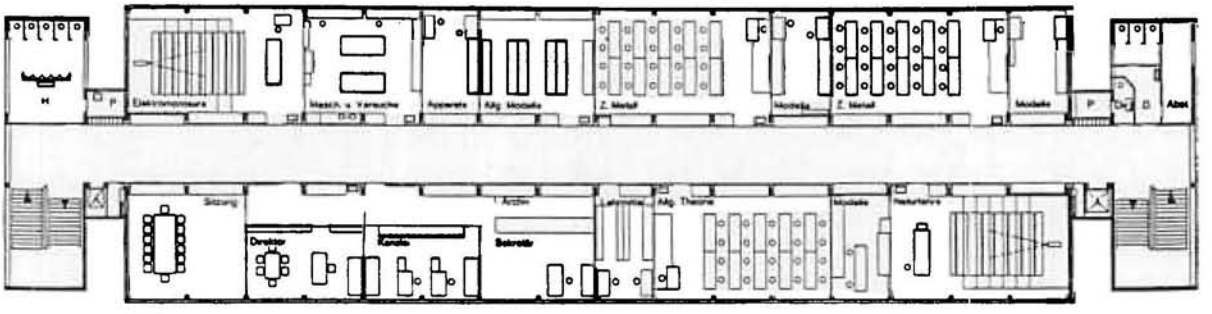
Art Studio Roof Terrace

Sculpture Painting Modelling



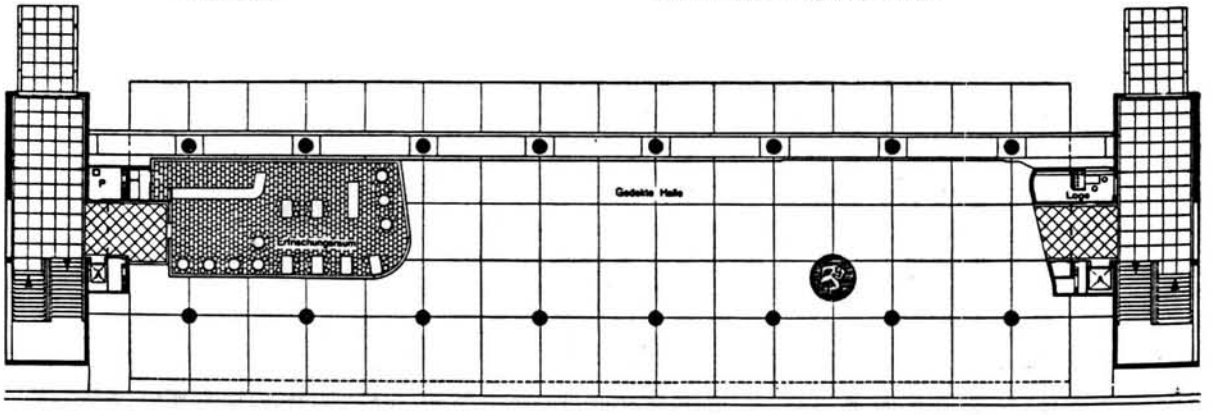
Living Quarters Photography Store Decoration Goldsmiths

Electrical Engineering Metalworking



Offices Classroom Sciences

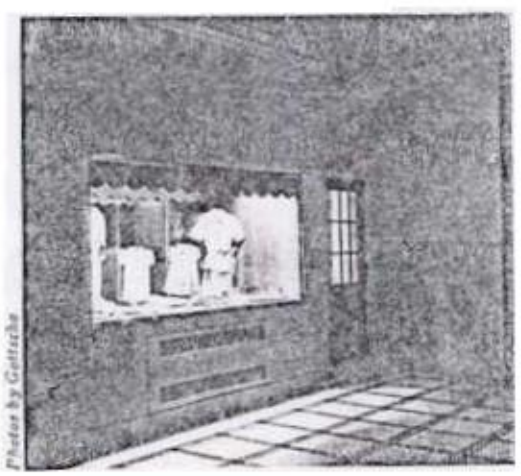
Restaurant Open Terrace (ground floor)



HOUSE CONTAINED IN GIRLS' VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

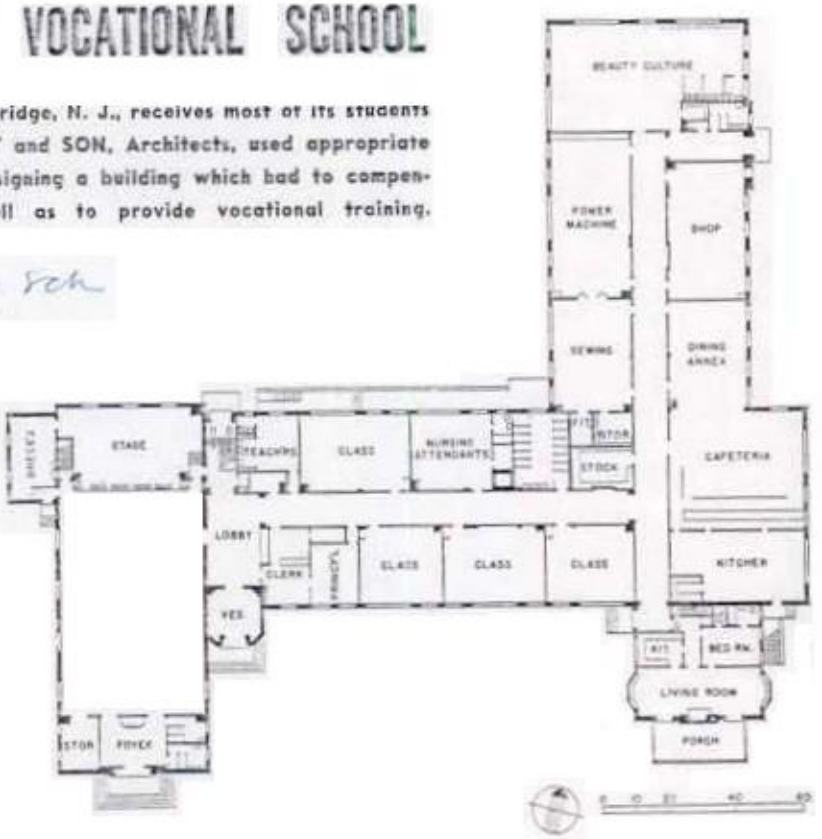
The Middlesex County Girls' Vocational School in Woodbridge, N. J., receives most of its students from industrial workers' homes. ALEXANDER MERCHANT and SON, Architects, used appropriate materials, colors, textures, and ample clearances in designing a building which had to compensate for the students' restricted home life as well as to provide vocational training.

Boarding sch



Photos by Gottscho

Display case in lobby



Beneath stage are lockers and showers; house unit at lower right